

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

AFRL-SR-BL-TR-01-

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1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank)			2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
			22 January 2001	Final - 01 June 1996 - 30 November 1998
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE			5. FUNDING NUMBERS	
Organization of the Human Circadian System			F49620-96-1-0109	
6. AUTHOR(S)			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
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7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)	
University of Pittsburgh 3471 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15213			AFOSR/NL 801 North Randolph Street, Room 732 Arlington, VA 22203-1977	
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER	
12a. DISTRIBUTION AVAILABILITY STATEMENT			12b. APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE: DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED	
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)			<p>1. Serotonin(5HT) Neuron Innervation of the SCN. The 5HT innervation of the monkey SCN was analysed in brains from 5 macaque monkeys using immunocytochemistry with an antiserum against 5HT. There is a dense innervation of the SCN core, the area characterized by receiving direct retinal input. The surrounding area is not innervated but the perSCN area also has a dense 5HT innervation. In the human brain, this innervation was analysed using an antiserum against the serotonin transporter. Like the monkey, the human SCN has a dense 5HT innervation over the core. These data indicate that the 5HT innervation of the SCN is stable across mammalian species.</p> <p>2. Clk Gene Expression in the Human SCN. The human elk gene was cloned by Takahashi and his colleagues (Steeves et al, 1999) and an analysis of its localization was performed in this laboratory using <i>in situ</i> hybridization histochemistry. Clk was expressed at high levels in the human SCN, much higher than in adjacent anterior hypothalamus.</p> <p>3. Clk Gene Expression in the Human Hypothalamus. The expression of clk was low in most hypothalamic areas with the exception of the SCN, paraventricular nucleus (PVH), and the supraoptic (SON) nucleus. In comparing controls against Alzheimer's disease (AD), we found that clk expression was significantly higher in all areas in the AD brains. The interpretation of this finding is unclear.</p> <p>4. Rhythmicity of clk Gene Expression in the SCN and Other Hypothalamic Areas. The expression of clk was constant in the SCN and other hypothalamic areas in both Ad and control brains over the 24 hour period.</p>	
14. SUBJECT TERMS			15. NUMBER OF PAGES	
CIRCADIAN, HUMAN			3	
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT			18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	
Unclassified			Unclassified	
19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT			20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	
Unclassified				

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JAN 23 2001

AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

'ORGANIZATION OF THE HUMAN CIRCADIAN SYSTEM'

Principal Investigator:

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Project Period: June 1, 1996- November 30, 1998

TECHNICAL REPORT

Objectives. The overall objective of this research program was to provide a detailed analysis of the organization of the human circadian timing system. The objectives for this project period were outlined in the proposal submitted on August 11, 1995. This was subsequently amended in a letter to the Project Officer, Dr. Genevieve Haddad of the AFOSR on August 5, 1997. The specific objectives addressed during the project period were as follows: 1) to determine the pattern of serotonin neuron innervation of the monkey and human suprachiasmatic nucleus(SCN); 2) to determine the pattern of *clock* (*clk*) gene expression in the human SCN; 3) to determine the pattern of *clk* gene expression in the human hypothalamus outside the SCN; 4) to determine whether *clk* gene expression in the human SCN, and other hypothalamic areas, is rhythmic.

Research Accomplishments.

1. Serotonin(5HT) Neuron Innervation of the SCN. The 5HT innervation of the monkey SCN was analysed in brains from 5 macaque monkeys using immunocytochemistry with an antiserum against 5HT. There is a dense innervation of the SCN core, the area characterized by receiving direct retinal input. The surrounding area is not innervated but the peri-SCN area also has a dense 5HT innervation. In the human brain, this innervation was analysed using an antiserum against the serotonin transporter. Like the monkey, the human SCN has a dense 5HT innervation over the core. These data indicate that the 5HT innervation of the SCN is stable across mammalian species.
2. *Clk* Gene Expression in the Human SCN. The human *clk* gene was cloned by Takahashi and his colleagues(Steeves et al, 1999) and an analysis of its localization was performed in this laboratory using *in situ* hybridization histochemistry. *Clk* was expressed at high levels in the human SCN, much higher than in adjacent anterior hypothalamus.
3. *Clk* gene Expression in the Human Hypothalamus. The expression of *clk* was low in most hypothalamic areas with the exception of the SCN, paraventricular nucleus(PVH), and the supraoptic(SON) nucleus. In comparing controls against Alzheimer's disease (AD), we found that *clk* expression was significantly higher in all areas in the AD brains. The interpretation of this finding is unclear.

Diagnosis	Mean Optical Density		
	SCN	PVH	SON
Control	0.13 \pm 0.03	0.13 \pm 0.02	0.09 \pm 0.01
Alzheimer's Disease	0.21 \pm 0.08	0.28 \pm 0.03	0.34 \pm 0.08

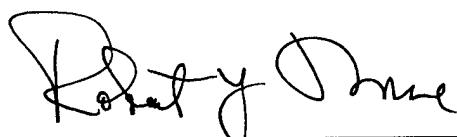
4. Rhythmicity of clk Gene Expression in the SCN and Other Hypothalamic Areas. The expression of clk was constant in the SCN and other hypothalamic areas in both Ad and control brains over the 24-hour period.

Publications.

Steeves, TDL, King DP, Zhao, Y, Sangoram, AM, Du, F, Bowcock, AM, Moore RY and Takahashi, J (1999) Molecular cloning and characterization of the human CLOCK gene: Expression in the suprachiasmatic nuclei. *Genomics* 57: 189-200.

Moore, RY and Speh, JC (2001) Serotonin innervation of the monkey and human suprachiasmatic nucleus. *Brain Research*, submitted.

Inventions, Patents. None



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Principal Investigator